

RAMSBOTTOM  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1961

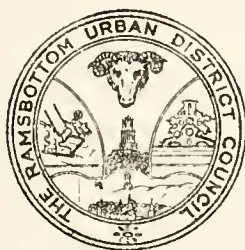




WITH THE COMPLIMENTS  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*Health Department,  
Council Offices,  
Ramsbottom.*

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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



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## RAMSBOTTOM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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### MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL, 1961.

#### **Chairman of the Council :**

\*Councillor A. MOONEY, J.P. (from May, 1960)

\*Councillor F. ISHERWOOD, J.P. (from May, 1961)

#### **Chairman of the Health Committee :**

Councillor J. H. PARKINSON

**Vice-Chairman :** Councillor W. BESWICK.

#### **Councillors :**

F. M. ASHWORTH, B.Sc.

\*R. H. MAWDSLEY

H. BRADLEY

J. W. PICKUP

\*T. FELLOWS

G. E. POLLARD, J.P.

\*T. R. HAWORTH

H. C. RANDELL

S. HOLDEN (from May, 1961)

\*H. SHEPHERD

R. HAYHURST  
(until May, 1961)

B. J. SMITH

\*Members of the Health Committee

## STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

---

### **Medical Officer of Health :**

C. H. T. WADE, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.

(Divisional Health Office, Parsons Lane, Bury: Tel: Bury 4025)

### **Chief Public Health Inspector :**

HARRY KELLETT, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and Foods, R.S.H.

Cert. Smoke Inspector, R.S.H. ; Sanitary Science Cert., R.S.H.

(Health Dept., Council Offices, Market Place, Ramsbottom)

Tel : Ramsbottom 3293.

### **Additional Public Health Inspectors :**

ROBERT R. T. MORTIMER, M.A.P.H.I.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and Foods, R.S.H.

ANDREW L. HAYHURST, Cert.R.S.H.

(from 1st August, 1961)

### **Pupil Public Health Inspector :**

TERENCE WALSH


### **Clerk :**

ANDREW L. HAYHURST

(until 31st July, 1961)

### **Shorthand Typist :**

Miss B. TAYLOR.



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
COUNCIL OFFICES,  
MARKET PLACE,  
RAMSBOTTOM.  
July, 1962.

*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Ramsbottom Urban District Council.*

I have the honour to present the annual Report for 1961 on the health and sanitary conditions of the district.

The estimated population for mid 1961 according to the Registrar General was 13,860—almost the same as it was five years ago. The adjusted birth rate was 16.7 per thousand of the population compared with 17.4 for England and Wales. The adjusted death rate was 14.6 as compared with the national rate of 12.0. The infant mortality rate is again well below the national rate of 21.4 per thousand live births, the figure for Ramsbottom being 14.0. A five year average gives a rate of only 17.6 deaths per thousand against a national average of 21.4.

There were no maternal deaths for the third year in succession and no deaths from infectious diseases including tuberculosis.

Water supplies were satisfactory and the new source from Manchester Corporation has safeguarded the supply during periods of drought.

Milk samples have been entirely free from Tubercle Bacilli (83 samples) but in six out of 32 samples the organism causing Undulant Fever was found to be present.

The Council is concerned about this continuing danger in milk and is ready to support all steps to eliminate the disease in cattle including the compulsory vaccination of calves.

Infectious disease has been very slight and there were three cases of poliomyelitis in children, two of these were paralytic and had not been immunised. This disease can now be avoided by the very simple process of taking two drops of the vaccine on a lump of sugar on three occasions at monthly intervals. All persons under 40 years of age can obtain this protection free.

Tuberculous infection of meat has continued to decrease and should ultimately disappear. A parasite worm infection of cattle (*Cysticercus Bovis*) which causes human disease has been found in 140 carcasses. It is remarkable that for the whole of the administrative County of Lancashire of 242 cases reported in 1960, of these 80 were detected in Ramsbottom. This is a condition which can easily be missed in meat inspection. Our public health inspectors are clearly very expert in the detection of this disease. Fortunately, the parasite dies if the carcass is refrigerated for three weeks and this practice is carried out.

During the year a survey was undertaken for a proposed smoke control area in the Holcombe Brook district and the Council could have proceeded to establish such an area as recommended under the Clean Air Act. It is regretted that action was deferred by the Council.

Progress with mills and factories has been very good but it is the low level smoke (better described as lung level) from houses which is the main cause of atmospheric pollution and damage to health.

Representations in regard to unfit houses were submitted in 25 instances and details are given in the main report. Although the clearance of unfit houses is proceeding according to plan, there is still a considerable number of houses to be dealt with.

I would like to express my thanks to the Council and staff for their advice and assistance during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. T. WADE,

Medical Officer of Health.



Section A

VITAL STATISTICS  
FOR THE YEAR  
1961

### Statistics of the Area, 1961

Area in acres	....	....	....	....	....	9,559
Population 1961 Census (Provisional)	....	....	....	....	....	13,813
Population (census 1951)	....	....	....	....	....	14,587
Registrar-General's estimate, mid-1961	....	....	....	....	....	13,860
Number of inhabited houses—						
(a) Census, 1951	....	....	....	....	....	5,005
(b) End of 1961	....	....	....	....	....	5,190
Rateable value	....	....	....	....	....	£155,893
Sum represented by a penny rate	....	....	....	....	....	£626

### Vital Statistics

		Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	196	102	94	Birth rate per 1,000 estimated home population mid-1961= Crude 15.4 Adjusted 16.7
	Illegitimate	18	8	10	
	—	—	—	—	
	Total	214	110	104	
	—	—	—	—	
Still Births	Legitimate	3	3	—	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births= 13.8
	Illegitimate	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	
	Total	3	3	—	
Deaths		217	113	104	Death rate per 1,000 estimated home population mid-1961= Crude 15.2 Adjusted 14.6
England and Wales		{ Birth rate .... 17.4 Death rate .... 12.0			

### Age Period of Deaths

			Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	....	....	3	—	3
Between 1 and 5 years	....	....	1	1	2
Between 5 and 15 years	....	....	2	—	2
Between 15 and 25 years	....	....	1	—	1
Between 25 and 45 years	....	....	3	2	5
Between 45 and 65 years	....	....	44	16	60
65 years and over	....	....	59	85	144
			113	104	217

### Maternal Mortality

	Deaths	Death rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis	Nil	Nil
Other Maternal Causes ....	Nil	Nil
Total Maternal Mortality ....	Nil	Nil

### Death Rate of Infants under One Year of Age

All infants per 1,000 live births ....	14.0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ....	14.0
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ....	Nil

### Deaths from certain Specified Diseases

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ....	29
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ....	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ....	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ....	Nil

### COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS.

*Deaths of infants under one year of age* : The infant mortality rate of 14.0 per 1,000 was lower than the national average. The five year average of 17.3 which gives a more accurate figure is slightly lower than the national average of 21.4.

*Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis* : There were no deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis and none from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis. New cases were one pulmonary and one non-pulmonary, three less than last year. These figures are satisfactory when compared with those of England and Wales, being equal to the the national rate.

*Birth rate* : The corrected birth rate was 16.7 that is corrected to a standard population for purposes of comparison with the national rate which was 17.4.

*Death rate* : The rate of 14.6 per 1,000 compares with 12.0 for England and Wales.

*Still Birth rate* : The number of registered stillbirths was 3 as compared with nine last year. The still birth rate being 13.8 as compared with 18.7 nationally

CAUSES OF DEATH	1960	1961
ALL CAUSES	191	211
Tuberculosis, respiratory .....	1	0
Tuberculosis, other .....	0	0
Syphilitic Disease .....	0	0
Diphtheria .....	0	0
Whooping Cough .....	0	0
Meningococcal infections .....	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	0	0
Measles .....	0	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases .....	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.....	11	8
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .....	7	7
Malignant neoplasm, breast .....	3	2
Malignant neoplasm, Uterus (F), Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus .....	2	0
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .....	11	12
Leukaemia, aleukaemia .....	4	0
Diabetes .....	0	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	27	38
Coronary disease, angina .....	31	50
Hypertension with heart disease .....	7	14
Other heart diseases .....	30	24
Other circulatory diseases .....	10	7
Influenza .....	0	1
Pneumonia .....	5	5
Bronchitis .....	10	12
Other diseases of respiratory system .....	0	0
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	0	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .....	3	0
Nephritis and nephrosis .....	4	2
Hyperplasia of prostate .....	1	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .....	0	0
Congenital malformations .....	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases .....	10	14
Suicide .....	3	3
Motor vehicle accidents .....	4	1
All other accidents .....	5	5
Homicide and operations of war .....	0	0

**TABLE I**  
RAMSBOTTOM U.D.C. STATISTICS, 1961 TO 1941

Year	Population	Death Rate per 1,000	Birth Rate per 1,000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1,000 live and still Births	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still Births	Tuberculosis all Forms Death Rate
				All Infants per 1,000	Leg. Infants per 1,000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1,000 Illeg. Births			
1961	13,860	14.6	16.7	14.9	14.0	Nil	13.8	Nil	Nil
1960	13,760	13.5	15.2	15.5	15.8	Nil	44.3	Nil	0.07
1959	13,710	13.9	16.1	14.6	15.5	Nil	19.1	Nil	0.07
1958	13,770	14.3	16.3	4.8	4.8	Nil	14.2	4.74	Nil
1957	13,890	15.0	12.2	30	30	Nil	61	Nil	Nil
1956	13,990	14.6	12.3	23	23	Nil	17	Nil	0.14
1955	14,140	15.5	11.2	19	19	Nil	13	6.25	Nil
1954	14,160	14.0	12.3	23	23	Nil	28	Nil	0.07
1953	14,210	11.3	13.8	31	31	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.14
1952	14,190	16.4	14.2	25	25	Nil	38	4.78	.07
1951	14,380	17.2	14.2	25	25	Nil	24	Nil	.20
1950	14,440	15.9	14.3	24	25	Nil	24	Nil	.14
1949	14,530	13.7	14.5	19	20	Nil	41	Nil	.41
1948	14,390	15.2	16.7	12	12	Nil	20	Nil	.28
1947	14,070	17.6	21.0	43	41	111	13	Nil	.28
1946	13,900	15.1	17.8	52	46	181	31	3.9	.5
1945	13,340	14.7	14.6	30.6	27	71	29	4.95	.45
1944	13,450	13.31	15.98	60.5	60	66.66	35.87	Nil	.67
1943	13,730	14.13	15.8	64.5	60.3	111.1	18.4	4.52	.29
1942	14,240	15.17	13.48	62	65	Nil	35	Nil	.21
1941	14,890	12.5	11.5	55	51	167	65	10.9	.47

TABLE II—VITAL STATISTICS

Birth and Death Rates, together with case rates for certain infectious diseases, for England and Wales in the year 1961.

(Provisional figures based on Registrar-General's Quarterly Returns)

Estimated home population mid-1961—46,166,000

	1961		
	England and Wales		Ramsbottom
	No.	Rate per 1000 home population	Rate per 1000 home population
BIRTHS :			
Live Births	804,120	17.4	16.7
Stillbirths	15,343	0.33	0.21
		18.7(a)	13.8(a)
DEATHS :			
All causes	551,783	12.0	14.6
Tuberculosis (all forms)	3,333	0.072	0.00
Respiratory	3,001	0.065	0.00
Non-respiratory	332	0.007	0.00
Cancer (all forms)	99,914	2.16	2.09
Lung and bronchus	22,809	0.49	0.52
Other cancer	77,105	1.67	1.51
Maternal Mortality (total)	274	0.33(a)	0.00
Maternal causes (excluding abortion)	220	0.27(a)	0.00
Due to abortion	54	0.07(a)	0.00
Infant mortality	17,211	21.4(b)	14.0
Neo-natal mortality	12,444	15.5(b)	9.3
NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED) :			
Typhoid fever	93	0.002	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	253	0.005	0.00
Meningococcal infection	651	0.014	0.00
Scarlet fever	19,985	0.433	0.00
Whooping cough	24,469	0.530	0.15
Diphtheria	52	0.001	0.00
Erysipelas	2,237	0.048	0.00
Smallpox	1	0.000	0.00
Measles	762,740	16.522	9.16
Pneumonia	18,452	0.400	7.21
Acute poliomyelitis—			
Paralytic	767	0.017	0.15
Non-paralytic	179	0.004	0.07
Acute encephalitis—			
Infective	118	0.003	0.00
Post-infectious	158	0.003	0.00
Dysentery	20,412	0.442	0.07
Food poisoning	7,829	0.170	0.00
Puerperal pyrexia	8,336	0.181	0.00
Tuberculosis—			
Respiratory	19,187	0.416	0.07
Meninges and C.N.S.	182	0.004	0.00
Other	2,546	0.055	0.07
Anthrax	3	0.000	0.00
Typhus Fever	1	0.000	0.00

(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

(b) Per 1,000 related births.

**TABLE III**  
**RAMSBOTTOM U.D.C. STATISTICS**  
**MEAN RATES FOR 1942—1961**

Mean of 5 Years	PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION			Rate of Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis	
1942—1946	15.5	14.4	0.33	53
1943—1947	17.0	14.9	0.33	49
1944—1948	17.3	15.3	0.30	40
1945—1949	17.0	15.3	0.33	33
1946—1950	16.9	15.5	0.33	32
1947—1951	16.1	15.9	0.18	24
1948—1952	14.7	15.6	0.15	21
1949—1953	14.2	14.9	0.15	24
1950—1954	14.2	14.9	0.09	25
1951—1955	13.1	14.8	0.08	24
1952—1956	14.3	12.7	0.08	24
1953—1957	13.8	14.4	0.08	25
1954—1958	13.4	14.8	0.04	19.7
1955—1959	14.2	14.9	0.04	18.2
1956—1960	14.8	14.0	0.05	17.6
1957—1961	15.1	14.2	0.03	17.3



TABLE IV

	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Still Births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality		
									Total		Neo-natal
	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	
RAMSBOTTOM U.D.											
Year 1961	214	*16.7	217	*14.6	3	13.8	Nil	Nil	3	14.0	2
Year 1960	194	*15.2	191	*13.5	9	44.3	Nil	Nil	3	15.5	1
Year 1959	205	*16.1	198	*13.9	4	19.1	Nil	Nil	3	14.6	1
Year 1958	208	*16.3	207	*14.3	3	14.2	1	4.74	1	4.8	1
Year 1957	169	*13.1	208	*14.4	11	61	Nil	Nil	6	30	1
Year 1956	172	*13.4	204	*13.9	3	17	Nil	Nil	7	23	4
Average 5 years — 1956—1960	—	14.8	—	14.0	—	31.1	—	0.95	—	17.6	—
											11.0

\* Adjusted { live birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.08) = 17.6 per 1,000 } Means corrected to a Standard  
 death-rate ( " " 0.97) = 13.6, " } Population for the purpose of  
 comparison with other districts.



Section B

GENERAL PROVISIONS  
OF  
HEALTH SERVICES

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

---

Under the National Health Service Act the County Council is responsible for the local health services.

The examination of pathological specimens and milk and water samples is undertaken without charge by the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The following matters are the responsibility of the Urban Council :—The control of infectious disease ; provision of suitable water supplies ; control of cleansing and disposal of refuse ; inspection of all food and food preparing premises ; sampling of foodstuffs (milk, ice-cream, etc.) for bacteriological examination ; sanitary accommodation to houses, factories, shops and other premises ; inspection of houses with regard to fitness for human habitation ; nuisances and defects ; rodent control ; offensive trades ; smoke abatement ; and many other matters concerned with environmental health.

Hospital facilities are now under the Regional Board and Management Committees, and patients are admitted without regard to local boundaries.

Ambulance, District Nursing, Midwifery and Maternity and Child Welfare Services are provided by the County Council and administered under the Divisional Health Service Scheme.

Section C

PREVALENCE OF AND  
CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS  
AND OTHER DISEASES

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1952—1961

DISEASE	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Scarlet Fever ....	—	4	1	2	2	17	—	7	26	6
Diphtheria ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ....	127	195	39	138	222	22	211	17	172	130
Whooping Cough ....	2	9	10	24	25	25	75	18	17	17
Pneumonia ....	10	10	6	28	30	8	6	9	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ....	—	1	1	—	3	2	—	2	3	1
Respiratory Tuberculosis ....	1	4	6	3	1	6	2	2	—	5
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis ....	1	—	—	—	3	4	1	3	—	2
Dysentery ....	1	11	1	8	—	30	2	2	1	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-myelitis ....	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid "B," ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ....	—	4	—	8	14	22	—	1	1	3
Meningococcal Infection ....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Malaria ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS ....	145	238	65	211	299	137	298	63	223	165

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1961

DISEASE	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED											Deaths in Hospi- tal
	Total Cases all ages	AGE PERIODS—YEARS								Total Deaths	Cases re- moved to Hospital	
		0—	1—	3—	5—	10—	15—	25—	45—			
Scarlet Fever	—	3	41	38	44	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	127	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
Dysentery	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	143	3	44	40	44	2	—	1	9	—	4	—

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES—MONTHLY INCIDENCE, 1961

DISEASE	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	127	77	28	11	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Pneumonia ...	10	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Acute Polio-myelitis ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	145	85	29	12	10	2	—	—	—	1	1	4	—

## PARTICULARS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON THE REGISTER DURING 1961

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Pulmonary & Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Number of Cases of tuberculosis on the Register at the commencement of the year ....	25	19	44	10	7	17	35	26	61
Number of Cases added to the Register during the year ....	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	2
Number of Cases of tuberculosis removed from the Register during the year on account of :									
(a) having died ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) having left the district ....	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2
(c) having recovered ....	3	2	5	1	1	2	4	3	7
(d) diagnosis of tuberculosis not being confirmed ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Cases remaining on the Register at the end of the year	23	17	40	9	5	14	32	22	54

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

*Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 143 - 170.*  
*National Health Service Act, 1946, Part III.*

### (i) Infectious Diseases.

Cases of infectious diseases are now admitted free of charge to the most suitable infectious disease hospital without regard to local boundaries.

### (ii) Laboratory Facilities.

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester, for the bacteriological examination of food, milk, water, ice-cream, faeces and urine, etc.

The following specimens were submitted for examination :—

					1961
Milk for Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	83
Milk for Methylene Blue	....	....	....	....	28
Milk for Turbidity Test	....	....	....	....	4
Milk for Phosphatase Test		....	....	....	5
Water for Bacteria	....	....	....	....	113
Ice-cream for Methylene Blue		....	....	....	12
Throat Swabs	....	....	....	....	—
Faeces Samples	....	....	....	....	12
					<hr/> 257

### (iii) Whooping Cough.

2 cases were notified, compared with 9 cases in the previous year.

### (iv) Tuberculosis.

There was one new case of Respiratory Tuberculosis and one of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis. There was one death from respiratory tuberculosis. High priority is given for re-housing whenever an infectious case of Tuberculosis is reported.

### (v) Small pox.

No cases occurred during the year.



**(vi) Food Poisoning.**

During the year 5 cases were reported none of which were confirmed. Sonne Dysentery—one positive case was dealt with during the period.

In all the Department submitted 12 faeces samples for examination.

**(vii) Poliomyelitis.**

3 cases occurred during the year. In the area 691 children completed vaccination against poliomyelitis, and in addition 1,130 persons received reinforcement injections.

**(viii) Diphtheria.**

No cases occurred during the year ; 2,628 children completed a Primary course of immunisation during the year.

**(ix) Disinfection.**

Present-day knowledge has reduced the necessity for disinfection as frequently as in the past, and during the year under review no disinfections took place.

**(x) National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.**

This section gives powers to the Medical Officer of Health to remove persons who are in need of care and attention and who are living under insanitary conditions. One case dealt with during the period responded to home visiting, and was not removed, the other, a female living alone, was removed to hospital voluntarily.

**(xi) Co-ordinating Committee for Neglected Children.**

This Committee consisting of the representatives of authorities and organisations interested in child care met four times during the period, and dealt with twelve individual cases.

The value of the Committee is that it co-ordinates action by such bodies as the Divisional Health Committee, Local Health Committee, County Children's Department, National Assistance Board, Probation Officer, N.S.P.C.C., Divisional Education Department, local Housing Department and the W.V.S.

The Officers of these organisations meet to agree on the day to day practical steps to be taken in dealing with neglected children



Section D

SANITARY  
CIRCUMSTANCES

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
COUNCIL OFFICES,  
MARKET PLACE,  
RAMSBOTTOM.

July, 1962.

*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Ramsbottom Urban District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present, in conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health, my Annual Report on the work of environmental health carried out during the year 1961.

During the year Mr. A. L. Hayhurst was successful in passing the qualifying examination as a Public Health inspector.

An approach was made to the Council by the Tottington U.D.C., who were without an inspector, to share the services of the inspectorial staff of this authority. From the 1st August, 1961 I was appointed Public Health Inspector to the Tottington U.D.C. and Mr. Hayhurst was appointed as an inspector at Ramsbottom.

This is a good working arrangement between adjoining local authorities. A further example of co-operation was a discussion later in the year to share the disposal of refuse by joint use of tipping facilities. It is expected that agreement on this will be reached in 1962.

Following up the decision of the Council to make a Smoke Control Area at Holcombe Brook a complete survey was commenced and it is hoped to submit a detailed report to the Council early in 1962. This worthwhile social enactment could yield such dividends, the lessening of illness, death and human misery, diminish medical costs, increase productivity and decrease expenditure on lighting, building decoration and repairs.

Towards the end of the year, after the acceptance of the Slaughterhouse Report, the appointed day was fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the 1st January, 1962. This should result in the modernising of slaughterhouses, which are probably one of the most important food producing factories in the food industry, being a highly potential source of food borne disease. There was an increase in the number of animals slaughtered, a total of 21,072, and over 26 tons of meat was condemned as unfit for human consumption. This is one of the most important responsibilities undertaken by the Council on behalf of the community.

May I thank the Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor J. H. Parkinson, and all the Members of the Committee for their continued interest, and the officers of the Council for their ready co-operation.

I am indebted to the Staff for the spirit of teamwork and excellent service throughout the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. KELLETT,  
Chief Public Health Inspector.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

*Water Act, 1945.*

### Water Supply.

The following table shows the number of houses and types of supply in the district :—

No. of Houses Connected to Public Mains during 1961		SUPPLIES TO HOUSES					
		Supply to all Houses at end of Year					
		From Public Mains				From Private Supplies	
		Direct to Houses		By means of Stand Pipes		No. of Houses	Est. Pop.
		No. of Houses	Est. Pop.	No. of Houses	Est. Pop.		
Existing	New						
2	32	4,869	13,320	Nil	Nil	176	440

(a) PUBLIC.—The public water supply is provided and maintained by the Irwell Valley Water Board. The sources of the water are upland surface reservoirs at Clowbridge, Ogden, Calf Hey and Scout Moor. The whole supply is chlorinated and part is filtered through closed pressure filters. Additional filtration plant is now in operation at Loveclough, Crawshawbooth. There is liability to slight plumbo-solvency at Clowbridge and Ogden reservoirs. Lime treatment is carried out at most of the reservoirs, and during the year the Water Board took 176 samples in the district for plumbo-solvency. Quantity is insufficient in a few properties connected to low pressure mains, and on common service pipes.

The Water Board report the results of analysis of 176 bacteriological and 36 chemical samples, all being satisfactory.

There is very close liaison between the officials of the Health Department and the Engineer and Manager of the Board in regard to water samples, and in all matters connected with public water supplies, and this co-operation is gratefully acknowledged.

The Board are actively engaged in large filtration schemes and the whole of the Board's supply is subject to very frequent sampling by the health authorities throughout its supply area. During the year 23 samples were taken by the Department of public water, all being satisfactory.

(b) PRIVATE.—Many houses and isolated farms draw their water from private supplies. 90 bacteriological samples were taken from private supplies which were suspected, 31 were satisfactory, 59 were unsatisfactory.

In all, 388 yards of new 3in. main, 521 yards of new 4in. main, and 63 yards of 6in. main were laid during the period.

**Sewage Disposal.** Public Health Act, 1936. Section 15.

The sewage disposal works are situated at Summerseat. They embody detritus tanks, sedimentation tanks, percolating filters and humus tanks. Extensions and improvements at the sewage works have been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and have received approval in principle. It is hoped to start work in 1962.

**Rivers and Streams.** Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Acts, 1951 to 1961.

The Mersey River Board is the controlling authority. There is close liaison with the District Inspector (Mr. R. L. Bolton, A.M.C.T., A.R.S.H.), Mersey River Board. A number of cases of river pollution were brought to his notice, and joint inspection of new septic tank installations took place.

**Closet Accommodation.** Public Health Act, 1936. Section 47.

The following conversions were carried out during the period : 29 Waste Water Closets converted to Fresh Water Closets under conversion grants and 27 under Improvement Grants.

The Council make a grant to a maximum of £10 towards the cost of conversion of waste water closets and pail closets into fresh water closets. The total number of these insanitary fittings is not known with any degree of accuracy. It is hoped to carry out a survey of waste water closets during 1962.



### Pail Closet Accommodation.

The Council provides a weekly emptying service for 136 pail closets in use in various parts of the Urban District. These premises fall into three groups.

(a) Property not more than 100 feet from sewer and water supply ....	20
(b) Property where sewer extensions required ....	13
(c) Isolated property, sewers will not be available for a long period of years ....	103

### ACCOMMODATION AT END OF 1960.

Privy Middens ....	24
Pail Closets ....	136
Waste Water Closets ....	633
Fresh Water Closets ....	4,312

### Public Cleansing.

Types of receptacles in use at the end of the year :—

Privy Middens ....	24
Pail Closets ....	136
Dry Ash Pits ....	19
Dustbins ....	5,701

### (a) Refuse Collection.

Public Health Act, 1936. Section 72.

The collection of domestic and trade refuse and salvage, is carried out by direct labour. The department maintain the following vehicles :—

### TRANSPORT

<i>Date</i> <i>Registered</i>	<i>Registration</i>	<i>Make</i>	<i>Capacity</i>
1950, Feb.	LTD361	S&D side loader	7 cu. yds.
1954, March	STC781	S&D fore and aft tipper	16 cu. yds.
1959, Nov.	LTD665	S&D fore and aft tipper	12/14 cu. yds.
1960, Oct.	822RTE	Austin Van	10 cwts.



The normal establishment of Cleansing Staff consists of one foreman, three drivers, one tipman and twelve ashbinmen. The labour position seems to have become stabilised and the staff has remained fairly permanent. The number of working days lost due to sickness amounted to 160 man/days as compared with 266 for 1960.

On average each man empties 105 bins per day. Two vehicles (one 16 cu. yd. and one 12 cu.yd.) are employed exclusively on dustbins, the third vehicle collecting bins, pail closets, trade refuse, etc.

The Council collect, at an annual charge, refuse from certain houses in the Tottington U.D.C. and Bury C.B. areas more readily accessible from this district.

The Cleansing Staff are provided with two sets of overalls annually and a set of water-proof clothing bi-annually.

A 42-hour week is in operation. On 3rd January, 1961 a five-day week came into operation and after consultation with the Unions the men agreed to operate a five-day collection service.

Repairs and maintenance are carried out by the Council's Transport Department. This system came into operation in 1954 and has proved very successful. The co-operation of the Transport Manager, Mr. L. T. Merrall, and his staff, is acknowledged.

**(b) Refuse Disposal.** Public Health Act, 1936. Section 76.

The 16 acre tipping site at Bolton Road West, which came into use on the 26th May, 1954, continued to be the sole disposal area in the district.

Public tipping of material of an approved type is allowed free, and increased use has been made of this facility.

All refuse has been sealed at night, and the whole of the ashes from an adjoining works is now purchased as covering material. On the 17th August, 1959, a Weatherill hydraulic loading shovel was brought into use. This handles all the refuse, collects covering material, strips top soil and has proved a most useful piece of equipment. One tip attendant acts as driver. Nuisance from fires, accidental or deliberate has been reduced to a minimum.

Dusting of refuse with insecticidal dusts is carried out during the fly-breeding season.

The tip is treated at regular intervals for rodents to ensure that these are eliminated at the earliest possible stage. During the year fourteen treatments were carried out.

The contents of pail closets are collected weekly by a special night soil tank, and are discharged via a special chute to the sewer.

Particulars of Loads tipped :—

	<i>Loads</i>	<i>Estimated Tonnage</i>
	1961	1961
Household refuse ....	1633	4899
Privy Middens ....	8	16
Various (covering material, etc.) ....	3	5
	<hr/> 1644	<hr/> 4920

During the year a number of loads of refuse were weighed from these figures the estimated tonnage was calculated.

### CLEANSING COSTS.

The net cost of refuse collection and disposal for financial year ending 31st March, 1962, was £12,675 19s. 9d.

	£	s.	d.
Nett Cost per Ton (estimated weight) ....	2	10	4
Nett Cost per 1,000 premises ....	2,384	13	9
Nett Cost per 1,000 population (13,860) ....	892	15	5
Nett Cost—equivalent rate in the £ ....	1	7.84	
Percentage to total rates in the £ ....	7.69%		

### (c) Septic Tanks.

There are a growing number of small sewage treatment plants in the unsewered parts of the district, many in connection with individual new houses. These are emptied when required, the cesspool and gully emptying vehicle being hired from Rawtenstall or Haslingden Corporations.

**(d) Salvage.**

There was little change in the quantity of waste paper and cardboard collected during 1961, the figure being 120 tons. The revenue from salvage fell from £1,064 in 1960 to £828 in 1961.

A bonus scheme was introduced in 1955 for waste paper, and during 1961 £171 was paid out to the staff.

The market for waste paper was fairly steady, but the price fell during the year, this and a smaller collection reduced income.

A twin box electric baling press was installed in May, 1957, in lieu of hand baling. This machine has proved very successful.

**(d) Provision of Dustbins.**

*Public Health Act, 1936. Section 75.*

*Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953. Section 8.*

From the 1st April, 1958, a bin "replacement" scheme came into operation. B.S.S. 792, 2½ cu. ft. bins being supplied by the Council, the cost being levied as a rate charge. During the year 213 bins were supplied at a cost of £220, as against £284 in the previous year. Eventually the bins will be standardised throughout the town with many advantages. 56 bins were also sold during the year.

**(e) Salvage of Materials.**

The following list shows weights of material recovered and the income from their sale :—

						1961						
						T.	c.	q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Condemned Food	....	....	14	2	1	18	77	5	7			
Mixed Waste Paper	....	....	119	19	0	0	827	12	7			
						<hr/>				<hr/>		
						134	1	1	18	904	18	2

# SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

Number and Nature of Inspections	Total Visits—1961
Housing—Housing Act ....	156
Housing—Public Health Act ....	69
Other Visits—Public Health Act ....	100
Temporary Dwellings ....	3
Vermin Infestations ....	23
Infectious Diseases ....	29
Water Supply ....	24
Water Samples ....	113
Sanitary Accommodation ....	4
Conversion of Obsolete Closets to F.W.C's. ....	29
Drainage ....	351
Refuse Accommodation ....	12
Public Cleansing ....	132
Public Conveniences....	10
Dairies ....	—
Bakehouses ....	1
Butchers Shops ....	1
Fried Fish Shops ....	1
Ice Cream Premises ....	2
Food Preparing Premises ....	3
Hawkers ....	—
Restaurants ....	1
Slaughterhouses ....	15
Ice Cream Samples ....	12
Milk Samples (Bacteriological) ....	103
Meat Inspections ....	724
Food Inspection ....	9
Factories Act ....	9
Outworkers ....	1
Shops ....	3
Schools ....	—
Smoke Abatement ....	14
Rodent Control ....	71
Keeping of Animals ....	5
Miscellaneous Visits ....	638
Overcrowding ....	1
General Food Premises ....	2
Food Poisoning ....	—
Problem Families ....	1
Food Hygiene Regulations ....	12
Houses-Let-in-Lodgings ....	4
Rent Act ....	8
Smoke Control Area ....	474
	3,170

**Notices Served.**

Informal Notices	....	....	....	....	....	36
Statutory Notices	....	....	....	....	....	3

**DEFECTS AND NUISANCES FOUND****(a) Housing.**

HOUSES WITH :—						Found or de- fective	Remedied
Defective Roofs	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Defective Downspouts and Eavesgutters					....	2	2
Defective Pointing and Rendering				....	....	2	2
Other External Defects	....	....	....	....	....	3	2
Structural Defects	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Penetrating Dampness	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Rising Dampness	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Defective Plaster	....	....	....	....	....	12	10
Extensive Internal Defects			....	....	....	—	—
Minor Internal Defects	....	....	....	....	....	11	11
Insanitary Sinks	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
Unsatisfactory Washing facilities				....	....	—	—
Unsatisfactory Cooking facilities				....	....	—	—
Lighting and Ventilation	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Other Sanitary Defects	....	....	....	....	....	9	9
Defective Yard Paving	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
Unsatisfactory Food Storage			....	....	....	—	—
Unsatisfactory Water Supply			....	....	....	—	—
No. of houses involved :—							
Unfit	....	....	....	....	....	—	—
Partially unfit	....	....	....	....	....	8	—

**(b) Sanitary and Refuse Accommodation.**

						Found or de- fective	Remedied
Refuse Bins	....	....	....	....	....	200	200
Pail Closets	....	....	....	....	....	2	2

					Found or de- fective	Reme- died
W.W.C's converted	....	....	....	....	29	29
Choked W.W.C's	....	....	....	....	91	91
W.C's or Structures	....	....	....	....	—	—
Extra W.C's installed	....	....	....	....	5	—

(c) **Drainage.**

Choked Drainage	....	....	....	....	101	101
Defective Drainage	....	....	....	....	1	1
New Drainage inspected and passed			....	....	45	45
Colour Tests	....	....	....	....	45	—
Smoke Tests	....	....	....	....	88	—
Defective Septic Tanks	....	....	....	....	—	—
Defective Downspouts	....	....	....	....	—	—
Old Drains Tested	....	....	....	....	—	—

(d) **General.**

Accumulations	....	....	....	....	1	1
Verminous Premises, excluding Bed Bugs				....	3	3
Other Nuisances	....	....	....	....	—	—
Rodent Infestations	....	....	....	....	94	94
Dangerous Structures	....	....	....	....	—	—
Offensive Effluvia	....	....	....	....	3	3



# FACTORIES ACT, 1937

## (1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health :—

Premises	Number on Register	NUMBER OF		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by the L.A.	10	5	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by L.A. ....	103	3	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding out-workers premises) ....	3	1	—	—
Total ....	116	9	—	—

## (2) Cases in which Defects were found :—

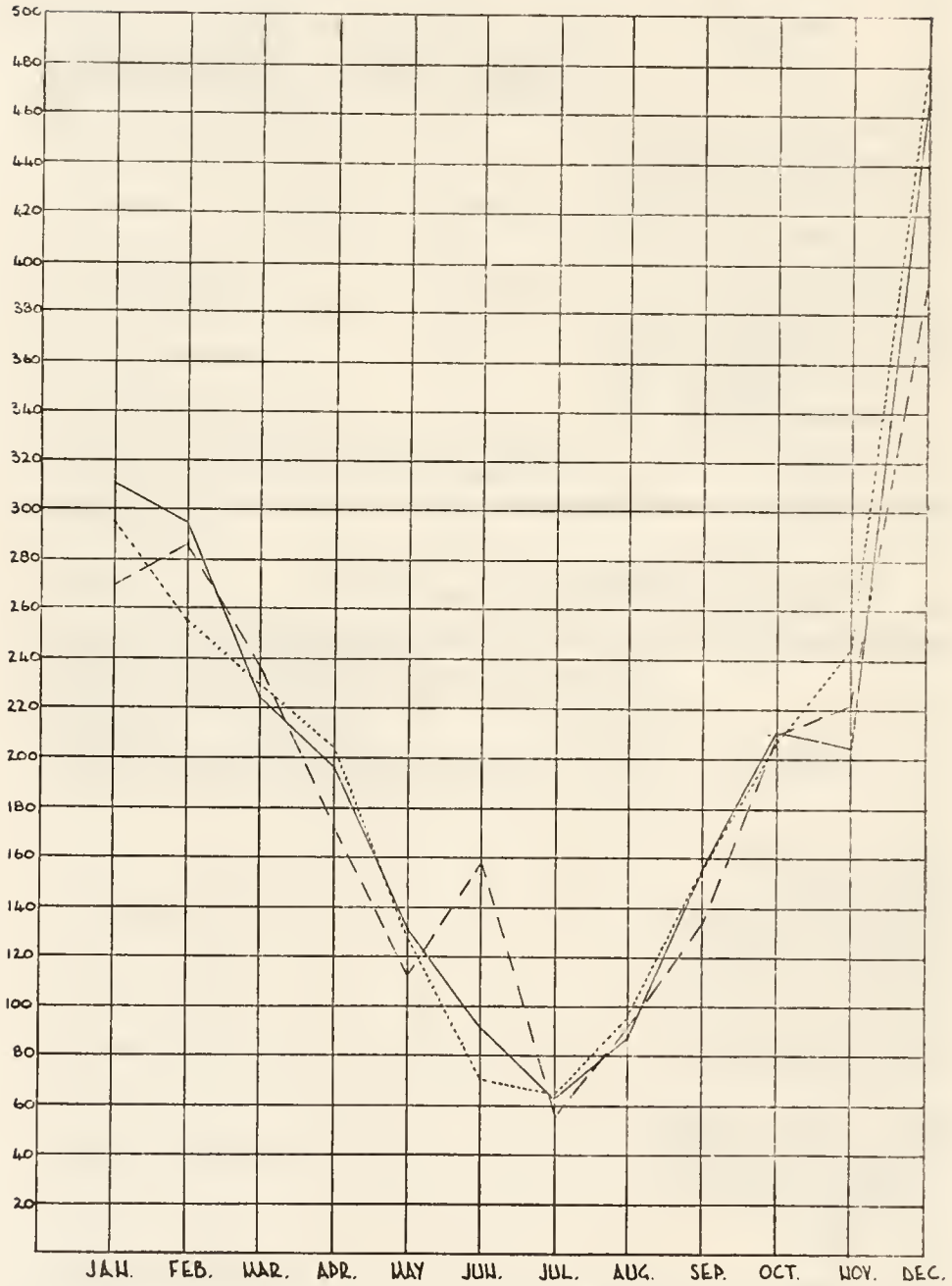
Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Insp'tor	By H.M. Insp'tor	
Want of cleanliness ....	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ....	—	—	—	—	—
Reasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation....	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ....	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences ....	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient (Sec. 7)	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ....	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ....	—	—	—	—	—
Total ....	2	2	—	—	—

# ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

ACTIVITY OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE—1961

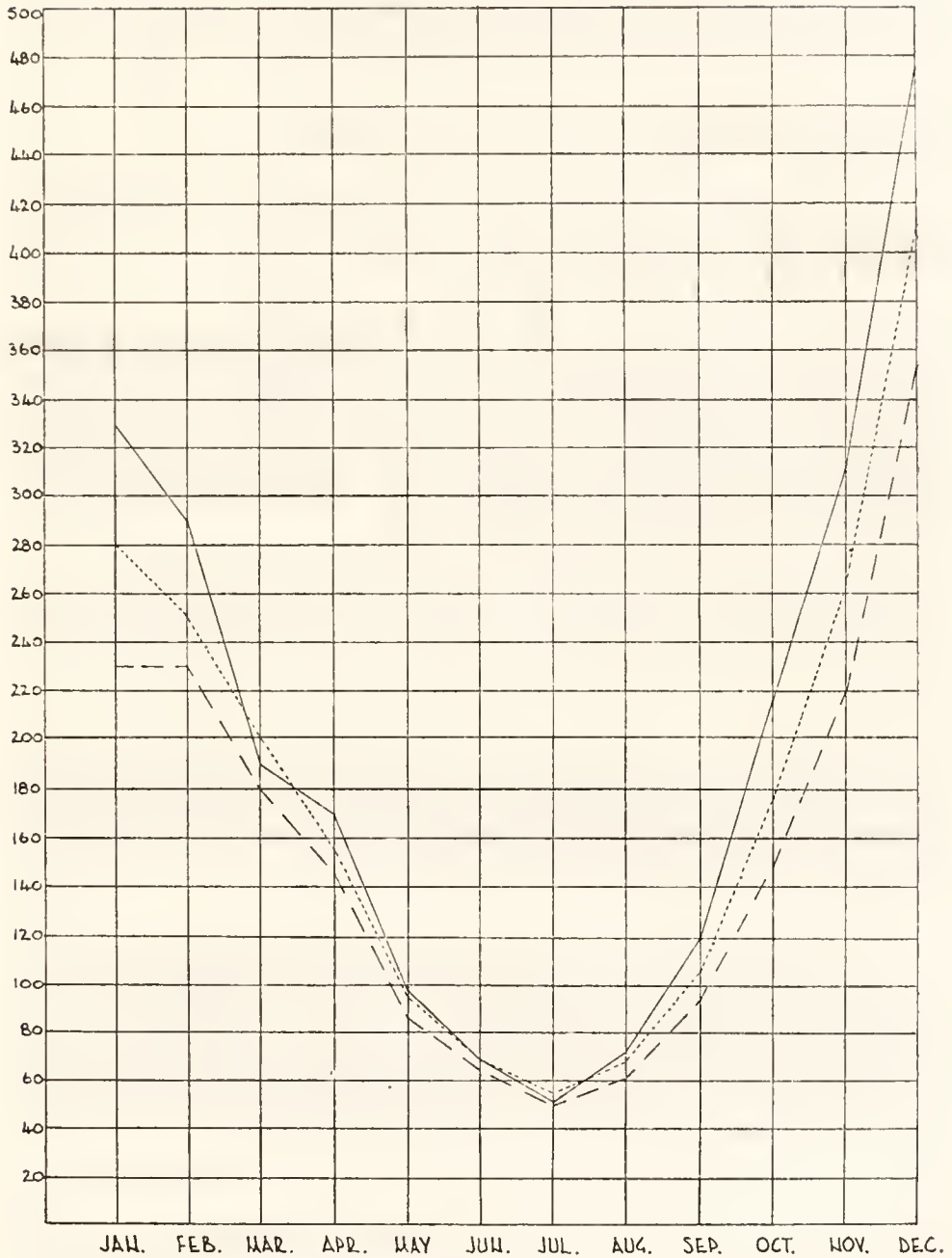
VOLUMETRIC METHOD

(MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE)





# SMOKE POLLUTION—1961 (MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE)



KEY:— ——— = No. 1 HEALTH DEPT. OFFICE  
 - - - - - = No. 2 PEEL BROW SCHOOL  
 ..... = No. 3 CEMETERY

## OUTWORKERS.

During the year one outworker engaged in making wearing apparel was registered with the local authority.

## **Atmospheric Pollution.** Clean Air Act, 1956.

There are thirty-seven factory chimneys in the district. No observations were taken during the year.

Three volumetric sulphur-dioxide recorders and three smoke recorders are operating in the area. The first instrument has been in operation since 1957 at the Council Offices, the second at Peel Brow School since 1st May, 1959, and the third at the Cemetery Office since 1st April, 1960. This latter instrument will provide a record of pollution in the Holcombe Brook area, being in the track of the prevailing wind.

Smoke stains are read by use of a reflectometer purchased in 1958.

Smoke stain readings with this instrument are being carried out for Bacup, Bury, Whitworth, Rawtenstall, Whitefield, Stalybridge, Tottington and Haslingden authorities, and for the Ministry of Agriculture, Experimental Farm, Helmshore.

The Council are members of the S.E. Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee for the investigation of Atmospheric Pollution. Data from the above instruments are shared by some twenty-seven authorities, and regular meetings are held to discuss problems connected with this work and smoke control in general.

Once again the month of July showed the lowest figures for air pollution, both in sulphur-di-oxide and smoke, this corresponds with the holiday period. In degree of smoke pollution the worst readings are at the Council Offices with Cemetery and Peel Brow School following in descending order of pollution.

The following results of the air sampling apparatus are appended :—

### DAILY READINGS—MONTHLY AVERAGES

Microgrammes per cubic metre

1961 Month	SMOKE			SULPHUR-DI-OXIDE		
	Highest value	Lowest value	Average value	Highest value	Lowest value	Average value
January ....	1000	100	330	918	115	311
February ....	710	80	290	555	82	295
March ....	530	20	190	601	40	224
April ....	520	70	170	460	20	196
May ....	170	20	99	240	26	131
June ....	160	20	69	240	11	92
July ....	110	10	51	129	14	63
August ....	140	20	72	194	20	87
September ....	200	30	120	300	57	155
October ....	390	30	215	349	51	211
November ....	740	40	311	646	54	255
December ....	1656	100	476	2162	77	468

The four winter months of November, December, January and February show a significant rise in pollution, a combination of weather conditions and pollution of the air from the burning of raw bituminous fuels. The weather we shall always have with us, we can at least control the pollution of the atmosphere.

A set of meteorological instruments are in use, these daily provide valuable information to use in conjunction with air pollution data, giving rainfall, barometric pressure, humidity, maximum and minimum temperatures, two tables provide information from these instruments. (See pages 42 and 43). A "Kew" pattern barometer was brought into use in September, 1960.

Monthly reports of the whole of this work are forwarded to the D.S.I.R. Warren Spring Laboratory, Stevenage, and valuable comparisons with other areas are provided, a monthly summary is issued for all recording stations in the country. Close contact is maintained with the Laboratory through the Consultative Committee, through whom all records are consolidated.

The Council are members of the National Society for Clean Air.

## THERMOMETER READINGS — 1961

Month	MAXIMUM					MINIMUM					Average for Month
	Mean	Highest	Day of Month	Lowest	Day of Month	Mean	Highest	Day of Month	Lowest	Day of Month	
January ... ..	41	52	30	34	25	31	38	2 & 30	24	15 & 26	36
February ... ..	48	56	20	41	1	37	44	9	28	3	43
March ... ..	53	66	17	44	20	39	48	13	28	19	46
April ... ..	56	67	19	45	8	41	49	21	31	3 & 4	48
May ... ..	60	74	14	51	19	42	48	4 & 5	31	27 & 28	51
June ... ..	64	77	26	53	13	48	59	30	37	14	56
July ... ..	65	81	1	53	15	50	57	12	43	14 & 30	58
August ... ..	65	84	30	58	12 & 19	50	58	29	41	7	58
September ... ..	67	84	3	59	7 13 & 25	49	60	16	39	9 & 18	58
October ... ..	56	66	5	43	27	44	53	4 & 7	33	25	50
November ... ..	47	55	1 & 2	43	27	38	46	1 & 7	28	28	43
December ... ..	40	53	1 11 & 14	29	21 & 29	30	45	12	12	12	35
For year ...	55	84	30 Aug. 3 Sept.	29	25 Jan.	42	60	16 Sept.	12	12 Dec.	49

## HUMIDITY AND RAINFALL, 1961

Month	Mean Rela- tive Humid- ity %	Total Rain- fall	Mean Daily Rain- fall	Greatest Fall in One day		No. of Days with Rain	No. of Days without Rain
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Day of Month		
January .....	90	6.36	0.21	0.77	7	20	11
February .....	89	4.38	0.16	0.64	10	14	14
March .....	81	1.99	0.06	0.71	29	13	18
April .....	79	4.94	0.16	0.55	21	20	10
May .....	70	3.08	0.10	1.13	4	13	18
June .....	71	2.44	0.08	1.05	10	11	19
July .....	77	5.15	0.17	1.46	12	17	14
August .....	80	7.20	0.23	1.70	3	21	10
September .....	85	4.41	0.15	0.90	29	19	11
October .....	86	6.74	0.22	1.53	16	25	6
November .....	85	3.81	0.13	1.61	29	13	17
December .....	86	5.00	0.16	0.96	4	14	17
For year .....	82	55.50	0.15	1.70	3 Aug.	200	165

On the 1st December, 1957, the byelaw made under Section 24, Clean Air Act, 1956, came into force. This requires that only approved heating or cooking equipment shall be installed in new buildings.

During the year two applications were made under Section 3, Clean Air Act, 1956, for approval of furnaces and equipment. The Area Engineer, Mr. P. Clare, National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service acts as consultant when required.

On the 12th February, 1959, the Council agreed in principle to the making of the first "smoke control area" under Section 11, Clean Air Act, 1956, this to be at Holcombe Brook.

During the year the Council approved a detailed survey of this area. This involved a total of 599 premises of which ten were non-domestic. Work commenced on the inspection of these premises and it is expected to report fully early in 1962.

Ramsbottom U.D.C. is not in one of the so-called "black areas" but this does not preclude the establishment of Smoke Control areas.

### **Verminous Premises.**

*Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 83 - 85.*

Thirty-three cases of cockroach infestation were treated during the year.

When treatment is carried out by the Department, various types of residual spray, or smoke generators containing varying percentages of D.D.T. and Gammexane are used. The sprays and generators have generally been very efficient.

### **Offensive Trades.**

*Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 107, 108.*

There are three offensive trades in the district : 1 tripe boiler, 1 soap boiler, 1 gut scraper.

### **Schools.**

There are eleven schools in the district, and all are supplied with mains water.

The standard of accommodation of the school meals service is generally good, adequate washing facilities, hot water, hot cupboards and hot plates, storage cupboards, etc., being provided.

The sanitary accommodation at one school in a rural part of the district leaves much to be desired, Turn County School being on pail closets. No sewers are available in that district. Refuse is stored in moveable dustbins.



**Tents, Vans, Sheds and Moveable Dwellings.**

*Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.*

*Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 268—269.*

There are no licensed camping sites in the area, and there are no caravans licensed in the district.

**Rodent Control.**

*Pest Act, 1949.*

Considerable work was done under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. One part-time trained rodent operative is employed in the Department, and two ashbinmen are trained operatives acting as reserves.

(a) SURFACE INFESTATIONS.—During the year the following surface infestations were treated :—



# SURFACE INFESTATIONS—RATS AND MICE 1961

	Local Authority	Private Dwellings	Agricultural Premises	Business & Miscellaneous Premises	Total
Primary Inspections ....	15	335	7	51	408
Rat Infestations—"Reservoir" ....	—	—	—	—	—
"Major" ....	—	—	—	—	—
"Minor" ....	4	50	5	18	77
Mice Infestations ....	—	13	—	5	18
Total Treatments ....	15	66	5	23	109
No. of points poisoned or used ....	95	775	21	435	1326
Bodies Found—Rats ....	2	38	—	18	58
Mice ....	—	—	—	—	—

The Council's refuse tip received fourteen treatments during the year. The poison Warfarin was used extensively with very satisfactory results. Visits to baiting points were reduced and a more efficient kill obtained. In certain cases for example, factories, hospitals, etc., permanent baiting points were set up to deal with subsequent invasion of rats. The use of paranitrophenol, a bait preservative has been continued, together with extended baiting periods. There is marked reduction in mould growth. The rat population in sewers seems to be at a fairly low level.

**(b) Sewer Treatments.**

- (1) **Maintenance Treatment.**—One took place during the year in March.  
First treatment. 19 manholes poisoned with warfarin and oatmeal, 6 'partial' takes occurred.
- (2) **Test-Bait.**—A 20% test baiting of the sewers, with bread rusks, was carried out in August. 23 manholes were treated.

**(c) River Irwell Treatment.**

A treatment of portions of the River Irwell took place in April. Results were as follows :—

Bait consisting of pinhead oatmeal/oil/sugar/paranitrophenol/warfarin was laid at 455 baiting points. There were 13 'complete', 13 'good', and 41 'partial' takes. 7 rats were recovered.

The work was carried out by the Rodent Operator with an assistant.

The river continues to be polluted ; miscellaneous refuse of both animal and organic nature were found in certain parts. An annual treatment, as in the case of sewers, appears to be warranted. Treatment is concentrated in nine sections of the industrial part of the river.

Councillor J. H. Parkinson and Councillor W. Beswick and the Chief Public Health Inspector were the Local Authority's representatives on the North East Lancashire Advisory Committee on Rodent Control, for the year 1961, this met twice during the period, at Padiham and Rawtenstall.

**Mortuary.** *Public Health Act, 1936. Section 198.*

The mortuary was not used during the period.

**Public Conveniences.** *Public Health Act, 1936. Section 87.*

Five Public Conveniences are provided in different parts of the town, one catering for males only.

Temporary conveniences were erected at Holcombe Hill on Good Friday to cater for the large influx of visitors.

During the year considerable damage continued to be done to conveniences, in all twelve separate incidents occurred, and damage amounting to £76 was suffered.

Fittings were damaged and coin boxes attacked. The result of this damage frequently caused inconvenience to the public.

**Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951.**

This Act and regulations made thereunder came into force on 1st November, 1951.

One Certificate of Registration is in force for a factory using Kapok, down and feathers as a filling material.

No samples of the above materials were taken during the year.

**Marine Store Dealers.** *Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907.  
Section 86.*

The names and addresses of five dealers in old metal appear in the register kept by the Department in pursuance of Section 86 of the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907.

**Pet Shops.** *Pet Animals Act, 1951. Section 1.*

This Act controls the conditions under which pet animals are kept for sale. One licence was issued during the year for the keeping of a pet shop.

**Exhumation.**

No exhumations took place in the district during the year.

**Bye-Laws in Force in the District.**

New Street Byelaws	18th March, 1924
Emission of Smoke Byelaws	4th May, 1931
Pleasure Ground Byelaws	6th August, 1931
Common Lodging House Byelaws	1st November, 1935
Nuisance Byelaws	1st February, 1936
Food Handling Byelaws	26th June, 1950
Building Byelaws	15th February, 1954
Slaughterhouse Byelaws	1st December, 1956
Building Byelaws Amended (Smoke Prevention)	1st December, 1957
Building Bye-Laws Amended (Insulation of Buildings)	1st October, 1960.

**Chief Sanitary Requirements of the District.**

Sewering of the Turn district, and reduction of number of pail closets.

Abolition of waste water closets.

Further clearance of Unfit Houses.

Reduction in the pollution of the River Irwell.

Section E

HOUSING

## NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR 1961.

		Houses	Flats
(i)	By the Local Authority....	Nil	Nil
(ii)	By Other Local Authorities	Nil	Nil
(iii)	By Other Bodies or Persons	32	Nil

## HOUSING

1961

## 1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .... 29
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose formal or informal .... 225
- (2) Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit :
- (a) Number found during the year .... Nil
- (b) Number (or estimated No.) at end of year Nil
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit .... Nil

## (2) HOUSES DEMOLISHED :—

	Houses De- molished	Displaced During year	
		Persons	Families
(a) In Clearance Areas			
(i) Houses unfit for human habitation	19	27	14
(ii) included by reason of bad arrange- ment ....	—	—	—
(iii) Houses on land acquired under Sec. 42(2) Housing Act, 1957 ....	—	—	—
(b) Not in Clearance Areas			
(iv) As result of formal or informal pro- cedure under Sec. 17(1) Housing Act, 1957 ....	1	—	—
(v) L.A. owned houses certified unfit by M.O.H. ....	—	—	—
(vi) Houses unfit for human habitation, action under local acts ....	—	—	—
	Number		
(3) Unfit Houses Closed :—			
(i) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957 ....	4	5	1
(ii) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957 ....	—	—	—
(iii) Parts of buildings closed under Sec. 18, Housing Act, 1957 ....	1	5	1

## (4) Unfit Houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied :—

	By Owner	By Local Author- ity
(i) After informal action by L.A. ....	1	Nil
(ii) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts (b) Sec. 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957 ....	Nil Nil	Nil Nil
(iii) Under Sec. 24, Housing Act, 1957 ....	Nil	Nil



5. Housing Act, 1949—Improvement Grants.  
Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958.

	<i>Private Bodies or Individuals</i>		<i>Local Authority</i>	
	<i>No. of Schemes</i>	<i>No. of Dw'lings or Build'gs</i>	<i>No. of Schemes</i>	<i>No. of Dw'lings or Build'gs</i>
1. Submitted by private individuals	28	41	—	—
2. Approved by L.A. ....	—	—	—	—
3. Submitted by L.A. to Minister ....	—	—	—	—
4. Finally approved by Ministry ....	—	—	—	—
5. Work completed ....	22	22	—	—
6. Additional separate dwellings in- cluded in (5) above ....	—	—	—	—

**House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959—Standard Grants.**

	No. of Schemes	No. of Buildings or dwellings.
(a) Submitted to Local Authority ....	57	57
(b) Approved by Local Authority ....	58	58
(c) Work completed ....	51	51

**Housing Conditions.**

Housing Act, 1957.

Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954.

Rent Act, 1957.

The majority of the houses in the district are stone built, consisting of two rooms up and two rooms down; conveniences such as hot water systems, baths, etc., are absent in many cases. Approximately 58% of the houses have baths, and 83% have water closets, these are figures from the 1951 Census.

Some idea of the extent of the housing position can be judged from the following figures which show the number of families applying for Council Houses :—

Total No. of Separate Family Units applying for			
	Bungalows and Flats :	2-Bedroom Houses :	3-Bedroom Houses :
Without separate houses	9	5	1
With separate houses ....	51	57	34
Estimated future requirements	Can be met in 1962 out of existing stock of housing units.		



The present position as to over-crowding cannot be accurately assessed without a comprehensive survey. It is not thought to be a serious problem judged by the applicants for council houses and figures from clearance area inspections, one case of legal over-crowding were discovered in 1960.

### Local Authority Housing Schemes.

At the present time no housing development is taking place. The Council are contemplating the erection of flats in the town centre area on Clearance Area sites.

### Unfit Housing.

#### (a) Housing Act, 1957. Section 42.

In June, 1955, a report was presented to the Council on a housing survey of sub-standard type houses within the area of the Urban District. This was required under Section 1, Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, for submission to the Minister of Housing and Local Government by 30th August, 1955.

While not every house in the district was inspected, the Minister required an estimate of the number of houses unfit for human habitation. In all 678 houses were listed in the report, and the following houses have still to be considered :—

Ward	Through Houses	Back-to-Back Houses	Back-to-Back Type Houses	Back-to-Earth Houses	Total
NORTH ....	37	32	12	1	82
CENTRAL ....	50	12	1	Nil	63
EAST ....	49	10	12	3	74
SOUTH ....	79	10	11	Nil	100
WEST ....	19	52	24	2	97
W-C-S ....	6	Nil	13	1	20
TOTAL ....	240	116	73	7	436

## HOUSING PROGRAMME

During the period the Council dealt with one clearance area and the position as at 31st December, 1961 was as follows :—

Area No.	Name	No. of Houses	Year of Representation	Year of Inquiry	Year Re-housed	Year De-molished
1	East Street ....	2	1954	1954	1955	1956
2	Whalley Road (No. 4) ....	10	1954	1954	1955	1955
3	Kenyon Street ....	2	1954	1954	1955	1956
4	Brook Street ....	4	1954	1954	1955	1956
5	Back Bridge St., Flag St. ....	6	1954	1954	1955	1956
6	Woodhey Road & Gem. St. ....	3	1955	1955	1956	1956
7	New Smithy ....	5	1955	1955	1956	1956
8	Whalley Road (No. 5) ....	4	1955	1955	1956	1956
9	Wilds Place & Dundee Lane ....	3	1955	1955	1955	1956
10	Foot o'th' Rake ....	3	1955	1955	1956	1958
11	Old Engine ....	2	1955	—	—	1958
12	Dundee Lane ....	7	1955	1955	1956	1957
13	Tanners Street ....	3	1955	—	1956	1958
14	Whalley Road (No. 6) ....	3	1955	—	1955	1957
15	Market Street (No. 2) ....	3	1955	1956	1956	1957
16	Cooper St. & King St. ....	10	1955	—	1956	1957
17	Plunge....	6	1955	—	1956	1958
18	Holcombe Brook Road ....	2	1955	—	1957	1957
19	Top o'th' Lea....	2	1956	—	1957	—
20	Bye Road (No. 1) ....	5	1956	—	1957	1958
21	Nuttall Lane (No. 1) ....	20	1956	1957	1958	1958
22	Marklands Place ....	5	1956	—	1957	1958
23	St. Paul's Place ....	11	1957	1957	1958	1958
24	Nuttall Lane (No. 2) ....	18	1957	—	1958	1959
25	Stubbins Lane (No. 3) ....	8	1958	—	1959	1959
26	Bolton Road West (No. 2) ....	3	1959	—	1959	1959
27	Starling Street ....	12	1959	—	1960	1962
28	Peel Brow ....	6	1960	—	1960	1961
29	Whalley Rd. No. 7 ....	3	1960	1960	1961	—
30	Garden Street ....	7	1960	1960	1961	1962
31	Nuttall Road ....	5	1960	—	1961	—
32	Peel Hall ....	3	1960	1960	1961	1961
33	Brooksbottom ....	2	1960	—	—	—
34	Rochdale Rd. No. 1 ....	4	1960	—	—	—
35	Barnes Street & Woodhey Road	6	1961	—	—	—

In all, the Medical Officer of Health made 3 official representations involving 25 houses with a total population of 30 persons.

The Health Committee deferred action in regard to two clearance area representations.

In addition a number of individually unfit houses were dealt with, 4 in number.

There is close co-operation with Mr. H. Hilton, the Housing Manager, in dealing with housing problems in unfit houses, and the Health and Housing Committees have a close liaison in these matters.

**(b) Rent Act, 1957.**

During the year no applications for "Certificates of Dis-repair" were received under the above Act.

Section F

INSPECTION AND  
SUPERVISION  
OF FOOD

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

## (a) Milk Supply.

**Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.**

No. of registered distributors operating from :—

(a) Own dairies in the district	....	....	....	....	Nil
(b) Shops in the district other than dairies	....	....	....	....	32

**The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.**

No. of dealers' licences in force at end of year in respect of :—

Pasteurising Plant	....	....	....	....	....	nil
Sterilising Plant	....	....	....	....	....	nil
Pre-packed Milk	....	....	....	....	....	nil
Tuberculin Tested Milk	....	....	....	....	....	nil

All unsatisfactory samples of graded milk produced in this district are reported to the Milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who is now responsible for production of milk. 7 out of 89 samples were reported to the County Agricultural Officer.

82 samples of milk were submitted for examination for tubercle bacilli, all being free from this infection.

On the 14th April, 1958 the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1958, came into force for the district of Ramsbottom. This order permits the sale of the following designated milks only in the area :—

Pasteurised, Sterilised and Tuberculin Tested milks.

## **Bacteriological Examination of Milk.**

*Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 91.*

The following table shows the result of samples of milk submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The results of the methylene blue tests, which are an indication of the keeping quality of the milk, are fairly good, only seven samples failing out of a total of 19 samples of milk. 5 samples of pasteurised milk passed the methylene blue test, and they all passed the phosphatase heat treatment test. Four samples of sterilised milk passed the turbidity test indicating efficient sterilisation.

During the year attention was focussed on brucellosis in milk. The County Health Department took a number of samples of which four were positive.

The Health Department submitted thirty-two samples for examination for the presence of the organism *brucella abortus*. When positive samples are obtained the farmer is asked to call in a Veterinary Officer at once in order to make a clinical examination of the herd and to take individual samples if necessary. When an infected cow is identified the farmer agrees in writing to isolate the offending animal and submit the milk for pasteurisation.

Six positive samples were obtained involving in all four individual cows. There has been the fullest co-operation from the farmers who are anxious to keep their herds free from infection.

The Council requested the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to make the vaccination of calves against this infection compulsory.

# MILK SAMPLING — 1961

80

Type of Milk	Number of Samples Submitted	Turbidity Test		Methylene Blue		Tubercle Bacilli		Phosphatase Test		Total No. of Tests
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	
Pasteurised ....	6	—	—	5	1	—	—	6	—	12
Tuberculin Tested ....	83	—	—	14	6	82	—	—	—	102
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised ....	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Totals ....	93	4	—	19	7	82	—	6	—	118



(b) **Ice Cream.***Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16.**Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959.*

The following is a list of the various types of ice cream premises registered within the district.

Registered Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers....	1
Registered Retail Manufacturers .... ..	2
Registered Retail Vendor's Premises (in use) ....	69

In January, 1949, the Council adopted five Codes of Practice approved by the Lancashire County Council, covering the manufacture, transportation, storing and sale of ice cream. All persons dealing with this product are informed of the appropriate Code, and this is now the standard required in all premises.

The following table shows the results of samples of ice-cream taken in the district during the year, which were examined and classified according to their reaction to the methylene blue reduction test.

**ICE CREAM SAMPLING —1961**

Type of Ice Cream	Provisional Grade				Methylene Blue Test		Total Tests
	1	2	3	4	Passed	Failed	
Local Manufacture ....	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Not Local Manufacture	9	—	—	—	9	—	9
Totals .... ..	12	—	—	—	12	—	12

When considering these results it should be remembered that the methylene blue test and the grading as applied to ice-cream is provisional, and is only an index of its bacterial cleanliness and not its safety for human consumption. The results on this basis were good, all 12 samples being in grade I.

The Ministry of Health suggest that over a period of six months, 50% of a vendors samples should fall into Grade I, 80% into Grade I or II, not more than 20% into Grade III, and none into Grade IV.



**Ramsbottom Urban District Council**  
**WEIGHTS OF CARCASES AND ORGANS FOUND TO BE UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD**

Year	ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS			TUBERCULOSIS ONLY		
	Whole carcases and organs Pounds	Part carcases and organs Pounds	Total Pounds	Whole Carcases and organs Pounds	Part carcases and organs Pounds	Total Pounds
1946	Nil	1,192	1,192	1,215	7,488	8,703
1947	508	949	1,457	1,898	4,814	6,712
1948	175	996	1,171	4,296	4,563	8,859
1949	702	1,307	2,009	5,121	10,500	15,621
1950	1,790	1,654	3,444	2,961	8,155	11,116
1951	1,302	1,715	3,017	2,951	7,277	10,228
1952	10,544	2,899	13,443	3,129	6,573	9,702
1953	11,059	4,734	15,793	3,658	5,185	8,843
1954	4,692	9,236	13,928	6,571	11,040	17,611
1955	680	12,872	13,552	10,182	21,118	31,300
1956	2,996	12,504	15,500	18,878	22,274	41,152
1957	3,826	10,801	14,627	8,462	23,064	33,526
1958	2,279	16,219	18,498	15,956	35,952	51,908
1959	4,873	24,807	29,680	2,219	21,714	23,933
1960	4,392	33,662	38,054	649	7,946	8,595
1961	14,641	43,159	57,800	—	1,648	1,648
Totals	64,459	178,706	243,165	88,146	201,311	289,457

# Ramsbottom Urban District Council

## CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED—1950-1962

Year	Number Killed	Number Inspected carcasses	ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS			TUBERCULOSIS ONLY		
			Whole carcasses Condemned	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	% of No. inspected affected by disease other than tuberculosis	Whole carcasses condemned	Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	% of No. inspected affected with tuberculosis
1950	7,422	7,422	11	284	3.97	17	422	5.91
1951	6,714	6,714	8	312	4.77	10	313	4.81
1952	7,897	7,897	30	344	4.73	20	314	4.22
1953	8,082	8,082	29	579	7.52	23	313	4.15
1954	14,392	14,392	20	1,116	7.89	20	535	3.89
1955	16,604	16,604	9	1,435	8.69	40	907	5.70
1956	19,547	19,547	13	1,441	7.43	55	843	4.59
1957	19,605	19,605	17	799	4.16	26	819	4.71
1958	22,483	22,483	11	1,097	4.93	28	1,248	5.67
1959	21,432	21,432	25	1,365	6.48	8	678	3.20
1960	19,256	19,256	29	1,649	8.71	1	252	1.31
1961	21,072	21,072	76	2,711	13.22	—	73	0.34

## (c) Meat and Food Inspection.

*Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 9.**Memo 3. Meat.*

## (i) MEAT INSPECTION.

During the period all the animals slaughtered at the Bacon Factory and at three other Slaughter Houses have been examined. Particulars of carcasses inspected and amounts condemned are shown below :—

## CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED—1961

	Cows	Bulls	Hei- fers	Bul- locks	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed ....	2557	17	360	1316	83	11209	5530
Number inspected ....	2557	17	360	1316	83	11209	5530
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS							
Whole Carcasses Con- demned ....	29	1	1	1	5	21	18
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1229	2	53	154	4	26	1243
Percentage of number ins- pected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis ....	49.2	17.7	15.0	11.7	10.8	0.4	22.8
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY							
Whole Carcasses Condem- ned ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned ....	8	—	—	2	—	—	63
Percentage of number ins- pected affected with tuberculosis ....	0.3	—	—	0.1	—	—	1.1
CYSTICERCOSIS							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned ....	80	—	16	44	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted for treatment by refrigera- tion ....	13	—	1	5	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Weight of Carcasses and Organs found to be unfit for human consumption—1961 :

	Whole Carcases and organs pounds	Part Carcases and organs pounds	Total pounds
All diseases except Tuberculosis ....	14,641	43,159	57,800
Tuberculosis only ....	—	1,648	1,648
Totals ....	14,641	44,807	59,448

The above figures include pigs slaughtered for private consumption of which parts were surrendered.

### DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS WEIGHTS CONDEMNED.

Disease	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep	Total
Arthritis ....	—	170	—	170
Abscess ....	4656	836	51	5543
Actinomycosis ....	1017	—	—	1017
Bruising ....	4549	414	182	5145
Carcinoma ....	1597	—	—	1597
Cirrhosis ....	708	129	—	837
Congestion ....	859	268	7	1134
Cysticercus Bovis ....	4353	—	—	4353
Degeneration (Fatty) ....	215	18	—	233
Emphysema ....	582	—	—	582
Fascioliasis ....	2269	—	56	2325
Blackquarter ....	352	—	—	352
Hydatid Cysts ....	1524	37	—	1561
Mastitis ....	9274	—	—	9274
Uraemia ....	—	170	—	170
Milk Spots ....	—	303	—	303
Emaciation ....	262	254	261	777
Nephritis ....	80	—	—	80
Oedema ....	7281	538	235	8054
Urticaria ....	—	51	—	51
Pleurisy ....	1218	1110	—	2328
Peritonitis ....	1246	981	—	2227
Pericarditis ....	1369	520	—	1889
Pneumonia ....	556	1191	7	1754
Taint ....	211	—	—	211
Strongylus Rufescens ....	—	32	56	88
Telangiectasis ....	3044	—	—	3044
Septicaemia ....	1547	—	25	1572
Fever ....	—	177	—	177
Pyaemia ....	367	—	—	367
Decomposition ....	100	—	—	100
Moribund ....	—	240	—	240
Contamination ....	68	—	—	68
Joint Ill ....	56	—	—	56
TOTALS ....	49360	7439	880	57679

A store for condemned meat is provided at the Depot. This is a brick structure, adequately ventilated, flyproof, and provided with cement rendered walls, water laid on, drainage facilities, hanging rails, etc.

**Memorandum 3 Meat** (Methods and criterion of meat inspection) issued by the Ministry of Food adopted by the Council on the 18th December, 1952, is closely followed.

(ii) **Slaughter Houses.**

*Slaughterhouses Act*, 1958.

*Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations*, 1958.

During the year four slaughterhouse licences were renewed, one being a bacon factory, these to expire on the 31st December, 1961.

Slaughtering has been carried out continually since decontrol in 1954 on most days of the week. From January to December, 1961, a total of 21,072 animals were slaughtered, and 26 tons, 10 cwt. 8 lb. of meat were condemned.

Considerable overtime has been worked by the Council's meat inspectors, and during 1961, 97 hours on weekdays, and 228 hours on Sundays, a total of 325 hours, were worked by the inspectors. In practice an inspector has to be on duty every Sunday. Considerable quantities of meat produced in the Ramsbottom area are being exported to neighbouring areas, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are now making a special payment to the authority in respect of inspection of this meat, under the Slaughterhouses (Meat Inspection Grant) Regulations, 1958.

The Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations, 1960 came into force on the 1st November, and are strictly complied with.

All condemned meat is removed at the time of inspection and is dyed with "naphthalene green". It is finally disposed of to a fertiliser and animal feeding stuffs manufacturer. The butchers receive payment equivalent to the "condemned value" of all carcasses condemned as unfit for human consumption. 140 carcasses were affected with cysticercosis of which some part was condemned, a percentage of 3.3 of the number of cattle inspected, an increase from 1.22 in 1960. 19 carcasses were submitted for treatment by refrigeration for three weeks at 20°F.



It is interesting to note that in 1960, 242 cases of cysticercus bovis were found in the whole of the administrative county, of these 80 were found in Ramsbottom, a percentage on the number of cattle killed of 0.27 as against 1.22.

There was a marked fall in the percentage of tuberculosis in cattle and pigs slaughtered in the district from 1.31 in 1960 to 0.5 in 1961. A continued decrease is expected as a result of the operation of the "specified areas". On the 8th December, 1961 the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations (Appointed Day—No. 4) Order, 1961 was made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

This applied to the Ramsbottom U.D.C. area and comes into force on the 1st January, 1962.

After that date the Construction Regulations will become fully effective.

It is anticipated that three out of four slaughterhouses will comply with the regulations by the appointed day.

### (iii) Slaughtermen's Licences.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty)  
Regulations, 1958.

Up to the 31st December, 1961, 21 persons had been licensed as slaughtermen.

### (iv) Other Foods.

*Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Sections 9-11.*

In the course of visits to shops, food-stores, food preparation premises the following food stuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption :—

Canned Ham	....	48	lbs.
Fresh Fruit	....	240	lbs.
Corned Beef	....	16	lbs.
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		304	lbs.
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### (v) Food and Drug Sampling.

*Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Sections 91-93.*

The provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, relating to the sampling of food and drugs for quality are carried out by the Lancashire County Council, Public Health Department, through its Sanitary Officer, Mr. R. K. Taylor.

Dr. S. C. Gawne, the County Medical Officer of Health, has kindly supplied the following information.

A total of 72 samples were obtained in the Ramsbottom District during 1960.

Forty seven of the samples were milk, and 27 other foods comprising :

2 Seidlitz powders	2 Gravy browning
1 Margarine	1 Golden raising powder
1 Vitamin C tablets	2 Bread
2 Butter	1 Curry powder
1 Bacon	1 Salmon spread
2 Edible cake decorations	1 Ground mixed spice
1 Xmas pudding	1 Sweets
1 Table jelly	1 Fish, canned
1 Cut mixed peel	1 Ammoniated tincture of quinine
1 Cooling powder	1 Malt extract with cod liver oil B.P.

All the above samples were reported by the County Analyst to be genuine except one informal milk sample which was 3.3% deficient in fat, the vendor being notified.

**(d) Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.**

Section 14 of the above Act came into force in the district on the 1st April, 1952. This Section concerns the registration of hawkers of food and their premises.

No. of hawkers of fish, vegetables, etc., on register .... 3

**(e) Food and Drugs Acts, 1938 and 1955**

Under an order made by the Ministry of Health, Section 14 of the above Act came into force in the district on the 28th March, 1952. This Section concerns the registration of premises used in connection with the manufacture or sale of ice cream, preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food.

The following types of premises appear on the Department's register :—

Premises for sale of cooked meats, etc.....	....	....	20
Premises for sale of fried fish ....	....	....	13
Premises for sale of ice-cream ....	....	....	69



**(f) Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.**

Section 13 of the above Act came into force on the 1st April, 1952. This section requires notification to the local authority of the slaughter of animals, slaughtered otherwise than for human consumption. No notices were received during the year.

**(g) Public Health (Meat) (Amendment) Regulations, 1952.**

These regulations came into force on the 31st August, 1952, and extended the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924-48 to cover an additional class of animal. The slaughter of horses, mares, geldings, etc., is now controlled by these regulations.

No animals in this class were slaughtered in the district during the year.

**(h) Clean Food.**

*Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Sections 13 and 15.*

*Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.*

- (i) The Council has adopted a Code of Practice for shops, stalls and vehicles drawn up by a Committee consisting of the Medical Officers and Public Health Inspectors of the seven Local Authorities in No. 12 Health Division, and the County Borough of Bury. This Code sets out in detail what is considered to be "good practice" for the various food trades in the day to day running of their businesses.
- (ii) The Council has adopted Bye-laws made under Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food, and sale of food in the open air, they came into force on 26th June, 1950.









